### Business Notices.

The market is flooded with cheap mineral PURITY To avoid all possibilities.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1899

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British forces under Generals White and French carried the Boer position at Elandshaagte, Natal: in Friday's battle at Glencoe the British loss was 214 officers and men killed and wounded, eight officers being killed and twenty-four wounded, owing to fea uto invasion the Orange Free State withdrawn from the northern border anted by four gunboats. —— A hos-Sagua la Grande, Cuba, collapsed, and the lumates were killed and twenty-

Admiral Dewey to special duty at the Navy Department, the Admiral, on advice of his physician, has cancelled his engagements to visit Atlanta and Philadelphia. The dele-gates to the International Commercial Congress were received by President McKinley at the

ent of Samoa. dustrial Commission. — W. J. Bryan continued his campaign with John R. McLean, in Oblo, repeating his thrade against trusts and seeking to show why he is eligible for the Presidency. — Lafayette defeated Pennsylvania at football, while Ynie vanquished the Wisconsin team by a narrow margin.

CITY.-Stocks were irregular, with strength at and several cases of dangerous injury were caused by an accident on the Brooklyn Elevated

Railrond, at Myrtie-ave, and Bridge-st.

The Committee for the Perpetuation of the Dewey Arch sent out an appeal for \$1,000,000. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 42%

# AN EMPIRE ON REVIEW.

The troubles in South Africa are a second time placing the British Empire on review before the world. The first time was just after the height of her "splendid isolation." There was some unpleasant, not to say menacing, talk upon the Continent. The spectre of hostile ineary for the insular Athanasius to make a demonstration, against not the Transvaal, but the world. The word was given. And in the low of all the Seven Seas there seemed to start a British buttleship, with decks full cleared for action. Never, perhaps, was a more startling exhibition made of a great nation's readiness for whatever emergency might appear. Never was there quicker recognition of such readiness by the potential threateners. As that amazing reserve fleet steamed into view the possible meddlers vanished. As "Oom Paul" put it in his racy speech. "The Old Lady just speezed; and then where were they?" For answer, here is what the "Neue Frele Presse," of Vienna, says: There can be no question of the intervention "of any European Power. No one will rob the "British lion of his prey."

To-day this second review is of a different character. It is not the navy, but the army, Now, the British army has been much despised upon the Continent since the memory of Waterloo began to fade. Its hideous mismanagement in the Crimea discredited its system as much as Relaklava honored its individual valor; and since then it has had to deal with none but petty tribes or with remote enemies. Upon the fields of Europe it has been unknown, and Waterloo has been eclipsed by Diippel Sadowa and Sedan. With no conscription, outnumbered more than ten to one by rivals, and scattered to the four corners of the earth, it has come to be regarded as a negligible if not an outright minus quantity; but now that estimate is reconsidered. With a promptness, a smoothness and an ease that make the Continental captains rub their eyes, a British army is mobiltzed and sent half way around the globe for action; and it shows a fitness of physical condition, a perfection of equipment and of discipline, and, in brief, an all-round efficiency that excite the amazement and admiration of even the German Headquarters Staff and call therefrom a formal but most cordial compliment. True, it is a small army compared with what the great military Powers could put into the field. But size does not always count. It shows in field action the efficiency which a German expert in the Soudan campaign pronounced "simply incredible." True, also, it has to be summoned from distant parts. But then, litterature have made the word as familiar there too, all the scattered colonies stand ready with their contingents. It is not an army from Great Britain and Ireland alone, but from that Greater Britain which includes the Dominion of Canada and the United States of Australia

So the world is made to realize that the Brittah Empire is still a military force on land as well as sea, and on sea as well as land. There

tunity, while British hands are busy in South Africa, for making anti-British advances elsewhere in the world. In the first place it is not | not in the least afraid to assert that American to be believed that any Power or Powers have such a purpose or desire; and in the second place it is to be observed that despite her busi- and are no more addicted to "dirt" than to ness in South Africa Great Britain is just as hands with which she has been expected to fact is not a misfortune in itself, and we just where the car gates will come. grapple with Russian or French or German aggression are not tied nor busy. Her fleet is not engaged in the Transvaal. Just a few ships under the gallant Chichester-the friend of Dewey at Manila-are sufficient for her purpose there. All the rest remain on duty as before around her coasts, in the Narrow Seas, in the Mediterranean, and wherever there is an interest to guard or a menace to check. It is not in valuglorious boasting nor in swaggering Jingoism, but in the calm confidence of well prepared and well tested strength, that the British Empire stands on review to-day, ready at every point, on land and sea, to keep alike her martial drumbeat sounding and her peaceful commerce moving and her vast realm intact all around the crimsoned circle of the globe

### WHY NOT OCEAN LINERS!

All American citizens worthy of the name, we and much pride in the successful defence of the America's Cup. They are glad not so much that Irish named yacht were beaten as that the employ the one as the other. American yachtsmen and the American yacht ments, is not so much that American superiority in as been demonstrated in one of the most deof hand and brain that make for supremacy as teets can do and of what American shipbuilders | much as heard of more than a tenth part before can do and of what American skippers and sallors can do.

lost if men fall to apply the lesson in its fuller | times such things are amusing and sometimes of Cape Colony; three transports, carrying the Scots, Coldstream and Grenadler Guards, sailed from Southampton for South Africa.

President Andrade of Venezuela disbanded his troops at La Guayra and sailed for Maracaillo, accompanded by four gunboats.

A hostical of Cape Colony; three transports, carrying the same ability to achieving supremacy in other directions? Or, rather, to restoring the supremacy we once enjoyed? For before the accompanded by four gunboats.

A hostical of Cape Colony; three transports, carrying the and obvious extent. Why not devote some of they are not. It is doubtful if they are even that they cost in one way or another. the new Columbia has so well maintained the seven injured. —— Advices from Manila say that the Flippino Commissioners may hold a conference with General MacArthur, but will ness in that class. The America was modelled not be recognized as representatives of the soafter the clipper, not the clipper after the America. Our yachting achievements are outgrowths of our mercantile navigation, not the reverse Is it wise or is it creditable to the Nation to let The dele- | the branch outgrow the trunk, or the trunk be shrivelled until it is smaller and more puny than White House. — Governor Roosevelt made a stirring speech in Cincinnati upon the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, denouncing the foes of the Government at home.

a revision of the Treaty of Berlin are in progress between the three Powers interested in the government of Samoa. — Presidents Cowen of the relief the relief the relief to a nation in tion of the value of such a marine to a nation in an emergency-an emergency that is to be shunned rather than sought, it is true, but that must nevertheless always be reckoned among the possibilities. Great Britain is at this moment hurrying troops to South Africa at the rate of ten thousand a day without the least trouble and without the least disturbance of her ordipary merchant service. How much would it tax the close. — Winners at Morris Park: Fantris, Ail Gold, King's Courier, Muskadine, Buffoon and Intrusive. — The Cup detender, the
Columbia, was taken to Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, and the Shamrock went to Erie Basin,
where her ocean rig will be put on and the yacht

The close. — Winners at Morris Park: Fanour fleets to do the same? Neither is it to be
contended that it does not pay. No rational
man supposes that the great merchant fleets of
man supposes that the great merchant fleets o Great Britain, Germany and Japan are profitless or that the Oceanic has been constructed to be run at a loss out of pure philanthropy.

No; this country, and especially this city of New-York, ought to produce first class ocean steamships for freight and passenger traffic just as well as first class yachts and first class battleships. It did so once. It could do so again and find profit in so doing. But if it is ever to do so it will be by the same ways and means that were efficient here of old and that have been efficient in the development of the mercantile marines of other countries, the same that have enabled this country to attain supremacy in bridge building and railroad building and the manufacture of engines and machinery the world over. What irony there is in our being able to furnish bridges for Egypt and railroad rails for India and locomotives for England and for Russia, and not able to provide the ships in which to carry such merchandise to its destinatwinkling of an eye, from every wave made hol- | tion! The protection and the encouragement that have given to Great Britain and Germany their mercantile marines would give an equal one to the United States. Is it conceivable that we shall go on much longer without learning that lesson?

# SOME HABITS AND OTHERS.

There is nothing in Mr. William Archer's recent article on American habits of speech, or in "The Pall Mall Gazette's" comments and additions, which is supercilious, unfriendly or irritating in tone or substance. Both critics are perfectly fair minded and courteons, and neither in nor "between the lines" that commonly suspected region in which much that does not exist is often found-can we, at least, detect a sign of ill will or even a suggestion of superiority. This gental and wholesome temper is worth noting for its own sake, and we hope for our sake this recognition of it may be noted also, inasmuch as we feel bound to say that the amiability of these observers is scarcely more conspicuous than are their erroneous assump-

Their readers are informed, for example, that "all Americans, of whatever part of the Con-"tinent, call their chief city 'Noo York." and are led to believe that the faint suggestion of an "e" in the English pronunciation of syllables containing a "a" always seems to us strange and absurd. Now there may be some excuse for this opinion, but there is not enough to justify its publication. The critic's range of observation must have been extremely narrow, or such an impression could not have been left upon his mind. The generalization is far too broad. The "little refinement" which he means to keep is as dear to millions of Americans as it is to him, though unquestionably there are other millions who agree with poor Du Maurier's Sir Gorgius Midas that a duke is a dook. But we must point out misapprehen- doing of an act that is done on that road many sions which are still less easy to account for. Here is one of them:

Why, one may wonder in valu, have the inited States given up the use of "branch"? United States given up the use of "branch"? Scripture and all the poets and all English Why, then, are we always teased, in speech alike, with "limb" in

has been some vain talk of Europe's oppor- | are entitled to demand a fairer equivalent for | their projected sacrifice. Of course, statistics on such a subject are unprocurable, but we are literature and conversation use the word is a larger one than Englishmen command, the should be censured, not for its use, but for its abuse. Again:

He (the American) has more scruples writes 'round (the adverb) without ophe to signify the merely colloquial drop-f the a. And this word he uses very often, e. for some unknown reason (although because for some unknown reason (although the desired the solution of the solu as familiar in the United States as with usy "about" seems to be quite out of use. An American may say that he will talk to you "about a book," but he will never say that he is "going about"; he always says "going around," or familiarly "'round."

Perhaps we ought to acknowledge excessive subservience to the tyranny of the apostrophe. though we are by no means sure that the concession is necessary, but we cannot admit for a moment that "about" is, or seems to be, quite out of use in this country. On the contrary, we know that it is used here continually though certainly not exclusively, in the sense of 'around." To be perfectly fair, we will say may confidently assume, feel a deep satisfaction that we are inclined to think the "average" American-if our English friends will pardon that convenient but otherwise detestable desig-Sir Thomas Lipton-most chivairous of compen- nation-who desires to express the meaning tors-and his Scotch planued, English built and | which both words clearly convey is as likely to

We know that we live in glass houses, and were triumphant. More than that, even. Their | should deserve to suffer reprisals if we began to chief rejoicing, in their most thoughtful most throw stones. But there ought to be no danger declaring that critics of foreign habits. whether of speech or conduct, need to be much ightful, if also most exclusive, of sports as that | better informed than most of them are. The t has also been demonstrated in those qualities | prevalent supposition is that Englishmen have written more about our ways than we have well in the practical businesses and industries | written about theirs, but we daresay that both of the world's working days. They rejoice in | sides have contributed in nearly equal proporthe Columbia not merely because she is the tions to the sum of human ignorance. We swiftest racing machine affoat, but because sle never saw an English compilation of American s an indication of what American naval archi- slang, for instance, of which we had ever so except from a similar source. Probably Englishmen frequently encounter like illustrations of The gist of the whole matter will, however, he what we do not know concerning them. Someand obvious extent. Why not devote some of they are not. It is doubtful if they are ever

A betterment of the music in our theatres has long been a much desired thing in New-York. Several phases of the question have received consideration in decades ago and deserve it still; and some of these are entirely distinct from the financial phase, and there fore may be brought to the attention of theatrical managers, and even pressed home on their consciences, without raising the suspicion that the purpose is to make them pay more than they are paying now for what they feel obliged give the public. Imprimis: If a manager be unwilling to engage a large band, he might engage a small one and still do his duty and deserve the gratitude of the judicious by seeing to it that the band's composition be such that true taste be not perverted or sweet susceptibil ity destroyed by its performances. Two or three violins, one viola, one violoncello and one double-bass are not a fair string complement to two flaring and impudently assertive cornets. trombones and the usual battery of per sive din makers-drums, cymbals, triangle, and that hilarious heightener of African animation, the xylophone. Rather let us have fewer performers and a better balance. Interesting experiments in this direction have been made in the past by Mr. Mansfield at the Garrick and Mr. Frohman at the Lyceum, and these were we believe, wholly to the circumstance that these gentlemen have for in music. Secondly, if this be thought impracticable, as

restricting the range of compositions which front an extremely obstinate obstacle. New-York gives employment, we venture to say, to more orchestral musicians than any city in the world except London. Yet if a manager afflicted with a feeble fiddler, debile drummer, broken bassoon and crippled clarinet attempts to recruit his forces in Germany or Belgium he is confronted by the laws of the Musical Protective Union, which prevent him from having the services of any member of that organization unless all his musical employes are members, and then make it impossible for any musician to be a member until he shall have been a resident of the United States for six months (during which time he is estopped from practising his profession) and have gained the good will of the organization. It is thus that the musicians keep ever before the public mind the fact that they are artisans instead of artists, and their dog in the manger policy is continually and flagrantly made manifest by the other fact that the city and Nation are still dependent upon foreigners for their orchestral players. The situation presents a problem which the managers alone must solve; and perhaps as effective an agency to this end as any that could be conceived would in this.

stop it in short measure.

ought to be, and we do not suppose there is any particularly good reason to hope that an extered will vote. The probability is that the elec- cites a similar instance tion, whatever else it may accomplish, will show fault with the government under which they live are unwilling to incur the trouble of helping to improve it. Their practical indifference does not become more creditable by becoming more

The British tion does not seem to have lost his teeth, at least not in South Africa.

Yesterday gave us real October weather, and about six weeks more of just the same sort would excite no unfavorable comment

The shocking accident on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad vesterday was caused by the times every day. A man, or boy, jumped upon the platform of a moving train, and hung on, outside the gate, and his projecting body swept to death, or imminent danger of death, others who were on the narrow platform at the side of the track. Precisely that same trick is done as it is here. Why, then, are we always teased, in print and in speech slike, with "limb" in place of it? If America will promise to take "branch" back into use, and if she will give up the ugly word "durf" in place of "carth" as a gardening term. England on her part will do something to please her, or two things. The offer is a fair one. The only fault to be found with this offer is knocking analyst and sometimes knocking down ried half the length of the station platform. that it is too generous. Our English brethren the respectable people who are standing along

the edge of it; sometimes almost knocking them | PRINCETON ANNIVERSARY. to death between the cars. Such rufflans would be getting only their deserts if at every such between the eyes from the fists of the brakemen "branch" as freely as they use the word "limb." But there is a better way than that of stopping their dangerous and indecent performances "earth" as a gardening term. If our vocabulary That is, for the railroad company to put railings along the edge of the platforms, with openings done on some platforms in both Brooklyn and Manhattan. It conduces greatly to the comfort as well as to the safety of passengers. The companies ought to put such devices on all platforms voluntarily. But if they will not do so they ought to be compelled by law to do so, and

> The prompt promotion of General Symons is a gracious act, and a wise one. It will give that gallant officer fresh courage to fight against the death which threatens him, and will cause him gratification in his last moments if, unhappily, that fight shall be in vain. And it will increase the enthusiasm and devotion of every "soldier

### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, has been called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Cambridge, Mass.

The grave of President Tyler, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., which has been unmarked or thirty-seven years, is to have an appropriate nonument, the gift of the cometery officials.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 21.-Dr. G. Stanley Hall, esident of Clark University, of this city, and Mrs Hall returned last night from a wedding t England and on the Continent. Dr. Hall re-England and on the Con his college duties to-day.

Dr. Arthur L. Williams, of Chicago, w just been consecrated Bishop Condition (Episco-pal) of Nebranka, is the son of a Presbyterian dergyman. It is said that he will be the youngest looking bishop in the Episcopal Church.

Among the pictures which the late Ba

athaniel de Rothschild, of Paris, bequeathed to the Louvre are representative works of the Flor entine school and Italian schools of the fifteenth century. "The Resurrection of Christ." by Fra Angelico, "Virgin and Child." by Biotilerit a por-trait by Del Sarto, "The Glorious Virgin," by Tinwhich came from Lord Northwick's collection.

George S. Chase, who has recently been appointed to Professor B. I. Wheeler's place at Cornell, was graduated from Harvard in 1889, with distinction He took his A. M. degree in 1895 and the Ph. D. in 1887, both at Harvard. He received his doctor's degree for special study in comparative philology, and his is the only Ph. D. ever given by Harvard for this branch of study. He studied in Leipsic

A curtous accident happened to Queens Wilhelmina and Emma of the Netherlands at Potsdam the other evening. After the musical recital given in their honor at the Neues Palais, which finished late, they drove home to the Stadtschloss. The eachman lost the way, and the Court carriage got into the marshes and could not move one way of the other, the horses sinking up to the lody. Po-leamen and others hastened to fetch another cat-lage, and happily a general, also coming from the oncest, drove past the shot in a cab, which has oncest, drove past the spot in a cab, will ourse placed at Their Majestics' disposal.

Henry Bournesa, a member of the Canadian Partament for La Belle, Quebec, has resigned his cent, because he disapproves of the action of the ns do not carry much weight with thinking poosie but his n'ery oratory makes him a power wit he lower classes. His political course has be-omewhat errath. He was one of the Nationall-school under the late Honeré Mercher and will at seal with great vivor to the race prejudice of the abilitants. He is a strandson of Papineau, and the he leaders of the rebellion of 1837.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Charles Laurier, a brother of the Canadian Premier, is a travelling salesman for a cigar firm of Calumet, Mich.

are serious?

Miss Matchmaker-He introduced the subject of Miss Matchmaker-He introduced the subject of favor of rings last evening, and argued forcibly in favor of a small but very pure diamond.—(Jewelers' Weekly.

Carl Browns won't lead a "Coxey army" of unemployed men into Washington this year, because he can't find enough unemployed men to make a

"It'll be a mean trick," said Meandering Mike, but I'll bet them Erirish soldlers il say all's fair in car an' go ahead an' do it. Cable cuttin's got to e so kind o' fashlonable, anyhow." "What're you talkin' about?" inquired Plodding

Pete. "De war in de Transsvaal. I'll bet one o' de fust crushin' blows dealt by de British'il be to cut de telephone wire dat connects Oom Paul wit' 'is

Some of the similes used by Oriental advertisers are remarkable. Here are one or two specimens which have recently appeared in Eastern newspapers: "Goods dispatched as expeditiously as a cannon ball." "Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife "Paper tough as elephant's hide." our books is clear as crystal; the matter elegant as a singing girl." "Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies." "Silks and satins smooth as a lady's cheek, and colored like the rainhow"

The Great Debate. When the uncertainty had become wellingh intolerable Science ventured to go to the Serient directly.

"Is it or is it not a fact, O Serpent," asked Science, "that you swallow your young when you are stranged."

attacked."

"Well, I always try to hold my own," replied the
Serpent, modestly, it is true, but evasively withal,
And so the bitter controversy wages on - (Detroit

As a train was moving out of a Scotch station a man in one of the compartments noticed that the porter, in whose charge he had given his inggage. had not put it into the van, and so shouted at him

be the Theatrical Trust—if its ends were less mercenary and more artistic. But yachtsmen by not putting my luggage in the van?" To which might as well "hope constancy in wind" as we the porter replied. "Eh. man! ver luggage is ne'er such a fool as yersel'! Yer I' the wrang train!"

in this.

Might not the music chosen be better? That depends upon what the musical director conceives to be the mission of incidental and between acts music—a subject that is discussed with some fulness to-day in another department of this journal.

The running of open cars in this weather is an outrage which persistent yearly repetition cannot palliate. The Health Board ought to stop it in short measure.

"The other day," says "The Kansas City Journal." "a farmer offered a man 2 cents a bushel for husking corn, the farmer to furnish the team and wagon and board the man; but the man declined the work, saying he was engaged for the traordinary proportion of those who have regis- balance of the seasos. 'The Horton Headlight' 'The Headlight' man heard a farmer offer a laborer 212 cents a bushel that a great many citizens who like to find to pick corn the other day, and the fellow actually refused. He said he had a better thing and could make more money. The farmer, who has been trying for some days to get hold of a man to pick corn, is disgusted with the whole business. He says that there is too much to do and not men enough

# NEMESIS

The small boy stole his neighbor's grapes it's sin Did not impress him overmuch Did not impress him overmuch.

A grin
O'erspread his freekled little face
Broke bunches off and gobbled them
In glee.
He ate, and ate, and ate, and ate,
And ate,
And ate,
And all the time his wicked joy
Was great.
He did not think how wrong it was
To swipe
His neighbor's grapes before they were
Haf ripe'

That night.

That night.

That wicked boy was pale as chalk With fright.

He realized at last how very great.

A sin

It is to steal though it be but But, oh! before the clock struck 12 A plu For awful gripes his stomach filled With wee. And he ejaculated the Oh The moral is now heed it, hows-found stelle You neighbors groupes at least until

Your neighbor's grapes at Their ripe (Somerville Journal)

REID WITH DEGREE OF LL. D.

MR. REID DISCUSSES THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE NATION'S DUTIES AND INTERESTS THEREIN

versity celebrated the 153d anniversary of the institution's foundation to-day and conferred upon Whitelaw Reid the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Reid made the principal address of the day.

The trustees, faculty and alumni, in academic costume, assembled in the library at 10:15 a.m., and at 10:30 marched to Alexander Hall. The procession was headed by Dr. Patton, the president of the university, with Mr. Reid, who wore at this time the mortarboard cap and the gown,

Passing "Old North" and West Hall the procession entered Alexander Hall, whereupon the audience there assembled ross and remained standing until trustees, faculty and invited guests were seated on the platform.

The Rev. George B. Stewart, president of Albany Theological Seminary, who was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1876, and is at present a trustee of the university, then made a short prayer, after which Cyrus Fogg Brackett, Henry professor of physics, arose and

Mr. President: I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Editor of The Tribune. Mr. Reid is a conspicuous example of our bet-

ter American citizenship, as witness the various ous influential journals during the stirring mes of the Civil War, to have passed rapidly o the Editorship-in-Chief of The Tribune, were nough to give scope to the powers and to satisfy ambitions of most men. But it was our difference that Mr. Reld accepted the mission good for the that Mr. Reid accepted the mission to France, in 1889, when difficult matters were pending, and that by his wisdom and tact he secured a satisfactory solution of them. More recently he gracefully represented this country at the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen.

Besides these Mr. Reid has other claims to

from his continued interest in literature and learning. CONFERRING THE DEGREE.

President Patton, remaining seated and covered, then conferred the degree in Latin. The LL. D. hood was placed on Mr. Reid's shoulders by William Libbey, professor of physical geography. President Patton, then removing his cap, rose and cordially welcomed Mr. Reid to the fellowship of the university. Dr. Patton

We are here to-day to celebrate the 153d anniversary of the signing of the charter of Prince. ton University. We give a very large and grateful welcome to our friends who have done us the honor of visiting us on this occasion. At this time it is customary for the president of the university to say something in respect to the progress of the university during the intertal of our meeting. We express anew our obligations to that most generous alumnus of Princeton University who has given us Stafford Little Hall. If you will look at the catalogue which has just come from the press, there is a page devoted to the Stafford Little lectureship, and it is my great gratification to be able to say, as you will see, that the incumbent of that lectureship is a person no less distinguished than our fellow townsman, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.

That same catalogue tells the interesting story that the enrolment of this year exceeds the enrolment of last year by ninety-five men. We gave leave of absence yesterday to Professor Baldwin, in order that he might see through press on the other side his dictionary osophy. I take leave to say it will b monumental work, which will bring honor to Princeton, for Professor Baldwin is the chief editor of that work and he has associated with him the most distinguished men in the sphere of philosophy both in this country and in Eu-

Under the auspices of the author of the Volunteer Arctic Expedition in command own Professor Libbey, the American flag and the Princeton flag were carried further north than they have ever been carried before in an American vessel since 1872. And the result of that expedition is successful beyond any other expedition in the interest of natural history in the Arctic Sea. We sustain a peculiar relation the Arche Sea. W. Scotter to both religion and politics, for at least we sustain a relation that we never cease to insist upon, whether peculiar or not. We are distinctively Christian, but in no sense sectarian, and we are distinctively American and patriotic but in no sense partisan in our politics. And so we rejoice equally in seeing the commander-in-chief of the Democratic forces of the country upon this platform, and in seeing, as we see to day, a conspicuous embodiment of the ideas of the Republican party. We have asked Mr. Reid to come here and

speak to us this morning, not because he is a Republican, but because he is a distinguished man who has had a large and varied experience in the higher realms of practical as well as theoretical politics, and who, whether we agree with him or not, at least has the courage of his convictions and can speak with authority, not as a scribe, what he has to say. I cour me of the pleasures of my life to welcome Reid on this occasion, and the trustees of this university consider it a special pleasure to record his name among the laureati of Princeton

# MR. REID'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Reid rose, and was greeted with prolonged applause, which culminated in a students' cheer of "Rah! Rah! Rah! Sis! boom! ah-h-h! Tiger!-Reid! Reid! Reid!" He then spoke as follows.

The invitation for to-day with which Princeton honored me, was accompanied with the hint that a discussion of some phase of current public affairs would not be unwelcome. That phase which has for the past year or two most absorbed public attention is now more absorbing than ever. Elsewhere I have already spoken upon it. more perhaps than enough; but I cannot better obey the summons of this honored and historic university, or better deserve the attention of this company of scholars, gentlemen and patriots, than by saying with absolute candor what its

And, first the chaos of opinion into which the country was thrown by the outbreak of the a spurious one. It taught those who deliberately to be wholly without form and THAT HAVE void. The discussions of a BEEN DISyear have clarified ideas; and on some points we may con-POSED OF sider that the American people

There is no need therefore to debate laboriously before you whether Dewey was right in going to Manila. Everybody now realizes that, once war was begun, absolutely the most efficient means of making it speedily and overwhelmingly victorious, as well as of defending the most exposed half of our own coast, was to go to Manila. "Find the Spanish fleet and destroy it" was as wise an order as the President ever issued, and he was equally wise in choosing the

have substantially reached definite conclusions.

So also there is no need to debate whether Dewey was right in staying there. From that come his most enduring laurels. The American people admire him for the battle which sunk the Spanish navy; but they trust and love him for the months of trial and triumph that followed. The Administration that should have ordered him to abandon the Eastern foothold he had conquered for his country to sail away like a sated pirate from the port where his victory their outbreaks. For it firmly rejected in the broke down all civilized authority but our own. Cuban adjustments, the immoral doctrine that and his presence alone prevented domestic an- an ill-treated and revolting colony, after gainarchy and foreign spoliation-would have de- ing its freedom, must still submit to the exterserved to be hooted out of the Capital

the Peace Commissioners should have thrown left the so-called Cuban bonds on the hands of away in Paris what Dewey had won in Manila. | the Power that issued them, or of the reckless The public servant who, without instructions, lenders who advanced the money. At the same should in a gush of irresponsible sentimentality, time the United States strained a point else-

abandon great possessions, to which his country is justly entitled, whether by conquest or as indemnity for unjust war, would be not only an be getting only their deserts if at every such venture they were met with knockdown blows. THE UNIVERSITY HONORS WHITELAW unprofitable but a faithless servant. It was their obvious duty to hold what Dewey had won, at least till the American people had time to consider and decide otherwise.

Is there any need to debate whether the Amertean people will abandon it now? Those who have a fancy for that species of dialectics may weigh the chances, and evolve from circum stances of their own imagination, and canons of national and international obligation of their own manufacture, conclusions to their own ilk. ing. I need not coasume much of your time in that unprofitable pursuit. We may as well, here and now, keep our feet on solid ground and deal with facts as they are. The American people is in lawful possession of the Philippines, with the assent of all Christendom, with a title as indisputable as its title to California; and, though the debate will linger for a while, and perhaps drift unhappily into partisan consee them abandoned to the possession of any other Power. The Nation that scatters principalities as a prodigal does his inheritance, is too sentimental and moonshing for the nineteenth century, or the twentieth; and too unpractical for Americans of any period. It may flourish in Arcadia or Altruria; but it does not among the sons of the pilgrims, or on the continent they subdued by stern struggle to the uses of civiliza-

Nevertheless, our people did stop to con sider very carefully their Constitutional powers I believe we have reached a point also where the result of that consideration may be safely assumed. The Constitutional arguments have been fully presented and the expositions and decisions marshalled. It is enough now to say that the prependerance of Constitutional authoritles, with Gouverneur Morris, Daniel unbroken tendency of decisions by the Courts of the United States, for at least the last fifty years, from Mr. Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Justice Miller and Mr. Justice Stanley Matthews of the Supreme Court down to the very lates utterance on the subject, that of Mr. Justice Morrow, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, sus. tains the power to acquire "territory or other Inhabitants of such territory are secure in the civil rights, guaranteed by the Constitution; kee they have no political rights under it save as Congress confers them. The evidence in support of this view has been fully set forth, examinat and weighed; and, unless I greatly mistake . seriously disputed, and even those who raised the doubt do not seem now to rely upon it

In thus summarizing what has been already settled, or disposed of in our dealings with the questions of the war. I may be permitted to pause for a mo-TIONS TO IN-TERNATIONAL butions it brought about to international morality and LAW AND law. On the day on which

MORALITY.

monial courtesy with which their labors were concluded, the most authoritative journal in the world published an interview with the eminent President of the corresponding Spanish Commission, then and for some time afterward president also of the Spanish Senate, in which he was reported as saying: "We know in advance that we should have to deal with an implacable conqueror, who would in no way concern himself with any pre-existing International Law, but whose sole object was to reap from victory the largest possible advantage. This conception of International Law is absolutely new, it is no longer a case of might against right, but of might without right. . . . The Americans have acted as rainqueurs parrenus,"

Much may be pardoned to the anguish of an old and trusted public servant over the misfortunes of his native land. We may even in our sympathy endeavor to forget what country it was that proposed to defy the agreements of the Conference of Paris and the general judgment of Nations by resorting to Privateering, or what country it was that preferred to risk becoming an asylum for the criminals of a confinent rather than revive, even temporarily, that ternational justice, an Extradition Treaty, which had been in force with acceptable results for over twenty years. But when Americans are stigmatized as "vainqueurs parvenus," who by virtue of mere strength violate International Law against a prostrate foe, and when one of the ablest of American critics encourages the Spanish contention, by talking of our "builder diplomacy at Paris," it gives us occasion to challenge the approval of the world-as the facts amply warrant-for the scrupulous conformity to existing International Law, and the important contributions to its beneficent advancement that have distinguished the action of the United States throughout these whole transactions. Having already set these forth in some detail before a foreign audience. I must not now do more than offer the briefest summary.

The United States ended the teleration of Privateering. It was perfectly free to commission privateers on the day war was declared. Spain was equally free, and it was proclaimed from Madrid that the Atlantic would seen swarm with them, sweeping American commerce from the ocean. Under these circumstances one of the very first and noblest acts of the President was to announce that the United States would not avail itself of the right to send out privateers, reserved under the Declaration of Paris. The fast thickening disasters of Spain prevented her from doing it, and thus substantially completed the practice or acquiescence of the civilized world, essential to the acceptance of a principle in International Law. It is safe to assume that Christendom will henceforth treat Privateering as under International ban.

The United States promoted the cause of ganuine International Arbitration by promptly and emphatically rejecting an institious proposal for Spanish-American War, censes | prefer War to Arbitration, and when, heaten at it, seek then to get the benefit of a second remedy, that honest Arbitration must come before War, to avert its horrors; not after War, to evade its penalties.

The United States promoted peace among nations and so served humanity by sternly enfereing the rule that they who bring on an unjust war must pay for it. For years the overwhelming tendency of its people had been against any territorial aggrandizement, even . peaceful one; but it untlinchingly exacted the easiest if not the only payment Spain could make for a war that cost us at the lowest from four to five hundred million dollars, by taking Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. It requires some courage to describe this as exher a violation of International Law, or a display of unprecedented severity by an implacable conqueror, in the very city and before the very generation that saw the Franco-Prussian war concluded, not merely by a partition of territory, but also by a cash payment of a thousand millions in-

The United States promoted the peaceful !!! eralizing of oppressive rule over all subject peoples, by making it more difficult to negotiate loans in the markets of the world to subdue tion from it of the cost of the parent Country's So, again, there is no need to debate whether unsuccessful efforts to subdue it. We therefore

demnity.